NOTE XVIII.

ON SOME NEW BRENTHIDAE FROM JAVA AND SUMATRA

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The present note is based upon a small collection of Brenthidae, belonging to the Leyden Museum, kindly placed in my hands by Mr. Ritsema. The greater number of specimens are from Java and Sumatra, and amongst well-known species I have found some interesting novelties of which I give here the descriptions.

Allœodromus
(ἀλλοῖος = diversus, δρόμος = cursus),
n. g. Taphroderinarum.

Corpus gracile, elongatum. Caput vix longius quam latius, postice gradatim angustius, occipite elevato, convexo, oculis mediocribus, collo distincto, simplici strictura separato. Rostrum brevissimum, parte basali capitis latitudine, supra foveolata, parte antica angustiore, apice ampliato, subtruncato; mandibulis minimis. Antennae ad latera rostri insertae, articulis 4° et 5° submoniliformibus, 6°—8° unilateraliter productis, tribus apicalibus majoribus, compressis. Prothorax ut in gen. *Cyphagogo* sed magis elongatus, postice rotundato-ampliatus, supra canaliculatus, cono dorsuali subacuminato, supra marginem apicalem oblique desinente. Elytra ut in genere indicato, dorso striata,

striis impunctatis, interstitiis latis, depressis, basin versus curvatis. Pedes anteriores et mediani normales; postici valde elongati, difformes, femoribus clavatis et pedunculatis, apicem elytrorum superantibus, pedunculo gracili, recurvo, clava postice obtuse subacuminata; tibiis brevissimis, subpatellaeformibus, apice intus dentatis; metatarso longissimo, paulo breviore quam femore, lato, valde robusto, lobo unciformi erecto, introrsum posticeque curvato basi instructo; deinde longitudinaliter lateque excavato, excavationis margine externo profunda incisura a lobo prædicto separato, basi subdentato et intus curvato, margine interno ciliato, apicem versus intus levissime inclinato: tarsorum articulo 2° compresso, longiore quam 3°, a latere viso, basi dentato; articulo unguifero gracili. Processus prosterni intercoxalis basi leviter impressus, deinde valde angustatus; metasternum convexum, obsolete in medio canaliculatum; segmenta duo abdominis basalia brevia, convexa, vestigio suturae in medio obsoleto, lateribus distincto.

The very interesting structure of the hind feet of this insect renders it one of the most singular of the entire subfamily. It is allied to *Calodromus* Guér. but chiefly different by a distinct neck, by the shape of the prothorax and of the posterior feet. The hind tibia of *Allœodromus* is reduced, as in *Calodromus* Guér., to a very short thick mass, whilst the 1st joint of the tarsus (metatarsus) is very long. In *Calodromus* the metatarsus is nearly as long as the entire body, dilated and deeply excavated inwardly at the base, thence straight, with an erect spine at the upper side before the middle, and the apex produced beyond the insertion of the other joints of the tarsus; in *Allœodromus* the metatarsus is a little shorter than the hind thigh, more robust, with a broad, deep, longitudinal furrow above, and an erect lobe, obtusely pointed behind and curved inwards, at the base.

Allœodromus insignis, n. sp.

Elongatus, angustus, glaber, rufo-testaceus, nitidus,

elytris dilutioribus, prothoracis margine antico et postico, femorum tibiarumque basi et apice obscurioribus; capite obsoletissime rareque-punctulato, rostro brevissimo, basi lato, in medio foveolato; prothoracis lateribus antice fortiter excavatis, postice rotundato-ampliatis, dorso canaliculato; elytris apice attenuatis, supra convexis, anguste striatis, striis impunctatis, interstitiis latis, deplanatis, basin versus arcuatis.

Long. $4^1/_2$ mill.

Hab. Sumatra occid. (Tambang Salida). — A single specimen collected by Mr. J. L. Weyers.

The head is a little longer than broad, narrower at the base, very finely and scarcely punctured above, the occiput is raised, the eyes are moderate, rounded, a little prominent. Rostrum shorter than the head, foveolate at the base, narrower between the antennae, scarcely widened at the apex. The antennae are shorter than the prothorax, clavate, compressed; the basal joint is short, stout, the 2nd is long, a little shorter than the 3rd and 4th joints taken together, the 3rd—5th nearly moniliform, the 6th—8th transverse, with the sides unequal in length; the 9th and 10th almost as long as broad, with the sides as in the preceding joints and the base narrower than the apex; the apical one is elongate, and pointed at the tip.

Prothorax shorter than the elytra and equalling them in width; the anterior portion is hardly curved at the sides, deeply excavated above so that the dorsal portion is reduced to a subacuminate keel which, at one third from the front margin, is obliquely sloping; the posterior part is enlarged and curved at the sides, impressed laterally at the base and provided with a short raised margin; the upper surface of the prothorax is furrowed in the middle.

The base of the elytra is slightly emarginate, the shoulders are rounded, the sides almost parallel, gradually narrower at the apical declivity and obtuse at the apex; convex above, a little depressed near the base, striate, the striae are impunctate, the interstices broad, smooth,

distinctly curved towards the base, the sutural interstice is more raised than the others, the next is broad at the base, thence gradually narrower and ending before the middle.

Anterior femora compressed at the sides, with the base curved; tibiae short, straight, a little angularly enlarged at the inside near the middle and provided with a spine-like tuft of hairs, the apex is spinous; tarsi short, with the 1st joint very narrow at the base, slightly longer than the 2nd. Median legs slender, femora club-shaped, tibiae very short, enlarged at the apex, metatarsus longer than the 2nd and 3rd joints taken together. Hind femora long, pedunculato-clavate; the peduncle is curved and slender, the club is enlarged inwardly, obtusely pointed at the tip and scattered with hairs; the tibiae are very short, reduced to a thick, compressed mass, curved inwardly and spinous at the apex; the metatarsus is very long, a little shorter than the hind femora, stout, broad, provided at the base with an erect lobe, obtusely pointed behind and curved inwardly; deeply and broadly excavate above, the margins are raised, the outer margin is more raised than the inner one, bent inwardly, toothed at its base and separated from the basal lobe by a deep notch; the internal margin is low at its base, clothed with a yellow pubescence and slightly curved inwardly near the apex; the 2nd joint of the hind tarsi is compressed, longer than the 3rd and toothed at the base.

Body beneath pale brick-coloured, metasternum furrowed in the middle, the two basal segments of the abdomen are convex.

Cerobates angustipennis, n. sp.

Elongatus, depressus, brunneo-rufus, nitidus, pedibus dilutioribus, capite basi in medio leviter inciso, angulis posticis subrectis, supra subglabro, minime convexo; rostri parte basali conica, glabra, haud sulcata, parte antica apici ampliata; antennis subbrevibus, scapo articulis duobus

sequentibus unitis longiore, articulis 5°—10° globuliformibus, apicali acuminato, vix longiore quam 10°; prothorace ovato, antice posticeque leviter coarctato, supra levi, deplanato, nitido; elytris duplo prothoracis longioribus, apicem versus valde angustis, apice rotundato, in dorso juxta suturam tristriatis, stria externa apicem pertinente, interstitio 2° a sutura latiore quam 1°, interstitio suturali lato; elytrorum lateribus striatis, obsoletissime punctulatis.

Long. $5^1/_2$ mill.

Hab. Java (Simpar, Tegal Residency). — A specimen collected by Mr. Th. F. Lucassen.

Head short, transverse, hardly notched at the base in the middle, the posterior angles almost straight; very slightly convex above, shining, with a few very fine punctures. Rostrum almost twice the length of the head, not furrowed, the two portions equal, the basal one conical, slightly enlarged between the antennae, the anterior portion punctured, enlarged at the apex. Antennae short, the basal joint long, the 5th—10th globuliform, the apical joint pointed at the tip.

Prothorax ovate, depressed above, glabrous, shining.

Elytra longer than twice the prothorax and slightly broader than that in the middle, the base is emarginate, the shoulders rounded, the sides a little curved, the apical declivity very narrow, the apex rounded; depressed above, with three striae moderately curved along the suture, the 3rd stria (external) touching the apex, the sutural interstice is broad, the following very narrow towards the middle but not interrupted; at the sides the elytra are striate, the striae moderately curved, with very fine punctures.

Legs regular. Body beneath brown-red, the head and basal portion of the rostrum, the prosternum in front of the coxae and the abdomen are scaled; the head is furrowed in the middle, the metasternum and the basal segments of the abdomen are broadly excavated.

This species is allied to *C. tristriatus* Lund, which has likewise the prothorax not furrowed and the external su-

tural stria touching the apex of the elytra, but differs by the elytra being narrower in the apical portion, by the 2nd sutural interstice being broader than the 1st, and by the joints of the antennae which are shorter.

Cerobates adustus, n. sp.

Elongatus, depressus, castaneo-saturatus, nitidus, capite brevi, angulis posticis obtusis, basi truncato, in medio leviter emarginato; rostri parte basali conica, brevi, obsolete foveolata, subopaca, parte antica longiore, recurva, nitida, apici ampliata, levissime punctulata; antennis brevibus, articulo 1° elongato, clavato, 3° breviore, 4°—5° subovatis, caeteris globuliformibus, apicali brevi, acuminato, parce longiore quam 10°; prothorace ovato, antice posticeque coarctato, supra planato, nitidissimo; elytris elongatis, declivitati apicali angustis, apici rotundatis, supra depressis, nitidis, juxta suturam basi tristriatis, striis arcuatis, stria externa brevi, e tertio basali obliterata, interstitio 1° a sutura in medio valde angusto, elytrorum lateribus et declivitate apicali striatis.

Long. $9^1/_2$ mill., lat. max. proth. $1^3/_4$ mill.

Hab. Java (Simpar, Tegal Residency). — A specimen collected by Mr. Th. F. Lucassen.

Head short, with the base emarginate in the middle, obtusely angulate at the sides. Basal portion of the rostrum as long as the head, conical, with an obsolete impression in the middle; the apical portion is longer, moderately curved, enlarged at the tip, very finely punctured. Antennae short, the 1st, 2nd and 3rd joints club-shaped, the 1st long, the 3rd longer than the 2nd, the 4th and 5th ovate, the remainder joints globuliform, the apical one is short and pointed.

Prothorax broad, ovate, smooth above, shining, not furrowed.

Elytra longer than twice the prothorax, emarginate at the base with the external angles rounded, slightly curved at the sides, distinctly narrower at the apical decli-

vity, rounded at the apex; depressed above, tristriate along the suture in the basal third, bistriate in the remainder portion, the striae are curved, the 1st interstice is broad at the base, very narrow but not interrupted towards the middle, at the sides the elytra are striated.

Legs regular. Body beneath chestnut-brown, head, basal portion of the rostrum and prosternum covered with brownish yellow scales; the rostrum between the antennae has a short median keel, the metasternum and the 2nd abdominal segment are deeply furrowed, the 1st segment is excavated, the apical one scaled.

Allied to the preceding species, but differing by its greater size, the broader prothorax and the 3rd stria (external) finishing at the basal third of the elytra. From *C. sexsulcatus* Motsch. this species may be distinguished by the shape of the 9th and 10th joints of the antennae, by the elytra being striate at the sides, and by its greater size and different colour.

Taphrocomister, n. g.
(τάφρος = fossa, κομιστήρ = lator).

A genere *Higonio* Lew. differt prothorace antice latiore, lateribus postice minus arcuatis; elytrorum declivitate apicali depressione circulari, excavata, intus granulata, marginibus prolatis, integris instructa.

This genus is allied to *Higonius* Lew., but differs by the prothorax being broader at the apex and less curved at the sides posteriorly, and by the apical declivity which is not obliquely sloping but truncate, showing a circular, concave depression with a projecting margin. This conformation of the apex of the elytra, nearly like that of some Platypidae, is an abnormal character in the Brenthidae, and I believe it sufficient to base a new genus upon it.

Taphrocomister singularis, n. sp.

Rubro-brunneus, parum nitidus, squamosus, elytris rufo-ferrugineis, basi, lateribus, regione suturali, macula sub-

mediana nigro-brunneis, depressione postica brunnea; capite fere ut in *H. Poweri* Lewis, protuberantiis superciliiformibus conspicuis, recurvis, squamosis, rostro basi protuberantiis tuberculiformibus ad latera instructo, in medio sulcato; regione antennali subovata, deplanata, sulcata et squamosa; parte antica paulo recurva, nuda, apice minime ampliato; antennarum articulis medianis brevissimis, apicalibus majoribus; prothoracis dorso canaliculato, regulariter punctato; elytris costato-sulcatis.

Long. 4 mill.

Hab. Sumatra occid. (Tambang Salida). — A specimen collected by Mr. J. L. Weyers.

Head broader than long, channelled in the middle, with the sides raised, curved, scaled, forming over the eyes eyebrow-like excrescencies; eyes moderate, scarcely visible from above; basal portion of the rostrum broad, very short, with raised, scaled, tuberculiform excrescencies at the sides; the median portion of the rostrum is subovate, depressed, scaled, furrowed in the middle, the remainder portion is curved, narrower, hardly broader at the tip, and naked. Antennae short, rather stout, slightly compressed, with the 3rd joint obconical, the 4th to 8th very short, transverse, the 9th and 10th larger, transverse when viewed sideways, nearly as long as broad viewed from above; the apical joint is shorter than the two preceding ones, ovato-conical.

Prothorax subovate, narrower anteriorly than at the base, but not so narrow as in *Higonius Poweri* Lew., enlarged posteriorly, moderately convex above, slightly depressed in the apical third, furrowed in the middle, punctured, the punctures scaled.

Elytra emarginate at the base, slightly enlarged at the sides; the apical declivity is perpendicular, circular, and concave, with the margin raised, and laterally projecting outwardly, the excavate surface is granulated, slightly scaled at the sides, striate towards the suture; the elytra are furrowed above, the 1st furrow is narrower than the

others, all are impunctate; the interstices are raised, costiform, equal (the 1st excepted), a little narrower than the furrows.

Legs moderate and robust, tibiae short, the anterior ones unarmed. Body beneath brown-red, shining; head and basal portion of the rostrum furrowed in the middle; the intercoxal process of the prosternum is raised, narrow; the metasternum is furrowed in the middle, the two basal abdominal segments are convex, with the sutural line visible, the apical segment has two foveolae at the sides towards the tip.

Araeorrhinus Senna.

Bull. Soc. Entom. Ital. XXV, III, p. 325, 1893 (emend.).

A. longirostris, n. sp.

Rufo-brunneus, sat nitidus, rostro pedibusque dilutioribus, capite brevissimo, transverso, basi in medio leviter emarginato, angulis posticis subacuminatis, supra convexo, impunctato; rostri parte basali brevi, parce longiore quam capite, subconica, ad antennas vix ampliata et supra canaliculata, parte apicali valde elongata, gracillima, filiformi, recurva, apice leviter latiore; antennis clavatis, articulis medianis subobconicis, 3° longiore quam sequentibus, 9° et 10° subcylindricis, apicali quam precedente latiore, ovato-conico; prothorace oblongo, antice angustiore quam postice, supra basi leviter canaliculato; elytris declivitati apicali distincte attenuatis, apici rotundato-marginatis, supra regione suturali depressiuscula, lateribus convexis; sulcatis, sulcis impunctatis, interstitiis carinatis, leviter undulatis.

Long. $5^1/_2$ mill.

Hab. Sumatra orient. (Serdang). — A single specimen collected by Mr. J. A. N. Schagen van Leeuwen.

This species is allied to *A. exportatus* Senna but distinguished by the rostrum which is more elongate and less curved, by the furrow between the antennae which

is shorter, by the elytra which are narrower towards the apex, and by the elytral interstices which are less undulate. Moreover the abdomen is less excavate, the apical segment differently shaped and the colour is less dark.

Head very short, transverse, convex above, impunctate, emarginate at the base in the middle, the posterior angles acute. The rostrum is longer than the prothorax, the basal portion short, conical, not furrowed at the base, the portion between the antennae slightly enlarged and furrowed; the apical portion very long, filiform, curved, with the apex moderately enlarged. Antennae club-shaped, almost as long as the head with the rostrum, the 4th—8th joints slightly obconical, equal; the 3rd of the same form but a little longer, the 9th and 10th larger, nearly cylindrical, but viewed sideways they are subovato-elongate; the apical joint is distinctly broader than the preceding one, ovato-conical.

Prothorax oblong, narrower at the apex than at the base, slightly curved at the sides, obsoletely channelled near the base, impunctate.

Elytra longer than twice the prothorax, emarginate at the base, hardly enlarged towards the middle, distinctly narrower at the apical declivity, rounded and marginate at the apex; furrowed above, the furrows impunctate, the interstices raised, narrow, a little undulate, broader at the base; the 1st interstice is narrow in the middle.

Legs as in *A. exportatus* Senna. Body beneath brighter coloured than above; the median line of the basal portion of the rostrum is raised, the sides oblique; metasternum furrowed, the abdomen excavated at the base, the apical segment strongly excavated at the sides.

Miolispa Fausti, n. sp.

♂. Capite parvo, quadrato, squamoso, brunneo, in medio tenue canaliculato; rostro gracili, sulcato usque ad tertium apicalem, squamoso, apice vix ampliato, brunneo-rufo; antennarum articulis medianis parce latioribus quam longio-

ribus, tribus apicalibus majoribus, 9° et 10° subcylindricis, 11° apice acuminato; prothorace robusto, ovato, lateribus regulariter arcuato, supra crebre rugoso-punctato, punctis interdum squamosis, in medio anguste sulcato, testaceo-rubro, lateribus brunneis, regione sulci margineque apicali et basali nigris; elytris elongatis, a tertio basali gradatim attenuatis, apice in medio breviter emarginatis externe rotundatis, ferrugineo-fulvis, lateribus et apice brunnescentibus, regione suturali nigra; in dorso punctato-sulcatis, punctis regularibus, sulco 1° a sutura angustiore quam sequentibus, impunctato, 2° et caeteris punctatis, interstitiis angustis, elevatis.

♀. Praecipue differt capite breviore et latiore, rostri parte basali breviore, parte antica longiore, gracili, cylindrica, nigra; antennarum articulis medianis transversis, 9° paulo latiore quam longiore, 10° subquadrato, prothorace tertio apicali magis attenuato.

Long. ♂ 9 mill., ♀ $10^1/_2$ mill.

Hab. Sumatra. — A male and a female in the Leyden Museum, the first captured in Deli by Mr. J. A. N. Schagen van Leeuwen, the second at Tambang Salida by Mr. J. L. Weyers. Another female specimen is in the private collection of my colleague Mr. J. Faust, to whom this species is friendly dedicated.

♂. Head small, square, slightly furrowed above; punctured and scaled; the base is moderately emarginate in the middle, the hind angles are nearly straight, the sides scattered with a few hairs. Rostrum longer than twice the head, furrowed up to the apical third, the basal portion is slightly shorter than the apical one, rather thickly scaled; the apical part is hardly enlarged at the tip and punctured. Antennae club-shaped, the median joints are a little broader than long, slightly obconical and almost equal, the three apical joints are as long as the preceding six joints taken together, the 9th and 10th subcylindrical, the 11th is acuminate at the tip and hardly shorter than the two preceding joints together.

Prothorax nearly as long as rostrum and head together, ovate, regularly curved at the sides, the apical margin is much narrower than the base; above it is furrowed, rugoso-punctate, the punctures are scaled.

Elytra elongate, with the base emarginate, the sides in the basal third are of the same width as the prothorax, thence regularly narrower, the apex is emarginate in the middle; above they are punctured and furrowed, the punctures regular, the interstices raised, narrow, the 1st furrow impunctate.

Legs regular, brown. Body beneath brown, shining, sometimes the prosternum and metasternum brown-red; the head, basal portion of the rostrum, coxae and apical segment of the abdomen are scaled; the metasternum is shortly channelled, depressed and punctured at the sides, the punctures with short hairs; the abdomen has a feeble impression and rare punctures at the base.

The female differs by the body being more robust, the head being shorter and broader, the rostrum at the base shorter and thicker, the apical portion longer, cylindrical, briefly furrowed at the base; the antennae are more robust, with the joints shorter, the median ones transverse; the prothorax narrower anteriorly, the elytra more parallel at the sides, the 1st furrow broader. The colour is also brighter, more reddish in the specimens examined, the median portion intensely black.

This species belongs to the group of *M. exarata* Desbr. but differs by the head and the antennae being a little broader, the prothorax ovate, regularly curved and more enlarged at the sides; it also differs in colour, and the band of whitish scales at the sides is wanting.

Miolispa sumatrana, n. sp.

♀. Nigra, elytris a basi usque ad declivitatem apicalem (lateribus et sutura exceptis) brunneo-rubris; capite quadrato, subrugoso-punctato, indistincte in medio canaliculato, angulis posticis subrectis; rostro basi capite vix bre-

viore, sulcato, parte antica longiore, cylindrica, nigro-brunnea; antennis clavatis, sat robustis, nigro-brunneis, articulis funiculi latioribus quam longioribus, leviter obconicis, 9° et 10° majoribus, subquadratis, apicali duobus praecedentibus unitis breviore, apice obtuse acuminato; prothorace oblongo-ovato, antice angustato, postea regulariter rotundato-ampliato, supra rugoso-punctato, in medio sulcato, sulco et punctis in tertio apicali evanescentibus; elytris basi subtruncatis, lateribus ante medium leviter ampliatis, deinde attenuatis, apice breviter marginatis et subtruncatis, angulis externis rotundatis; supra punctato-sulcatis, sulco 1° angustiore quam sequentibus, impunctato, caeteris latioribus quam interstitiis, his angustis, carinatis.

Long. 9 mill.

Hab. Sumatra orient. (Deli). — A female collected by Mr. J. A. N. Schagen van Leeuwen.

Head small, square, almost rugoso-punctate above, indistinctly channelled in the middle; basal portion of the rostrum short, parallel at the sides, furrowed above, the apical portion longer, cylindrical, shining. Antennae moderately robust, club-shaped, scattered with some hairs.

Prothorax oblong-ovate, narrower in the apical third than at the base, rounded at the sides, rugoso-punctate above, furrowed in the middle, the punctures and the furrow are almost wanting towards the apex.

Elytra elongate, subtruncate at the base, the shoulders slightly callous, the apex margined and subtruncate; punctato-sulcate above, the 1st furrow only impunctate and narrower than the following, these latter are broader than the interstices and regularly punctured, the interstices are raised and narrow.

Legs regular. Body beneath dark brown, shining. Coxae, metasternum and abdomen red-brown; head with a few punctures, basal portion of the rostrum scaled; metasternum obsoletely channelled in the middle, punctured at the sides, abdomen at the base convex, smooth, apical segment foveolate, scaled.

Allied to *M. exarata* Desbr. but distinguished by the head being narrower, as long as broad, indistinctly channelled above, the antennae being shorter, with the median joints broader, the prothorax broader, more regularly rounded at the sides, the colour a little different and the band of whitish scales at the sides is wanting.

Miolispa elegans, n. sp.

♀. Nigra, antennis brunneis, singulo elytris linea basali mediana, macula pone medium apiceque rubro-ferrugineis; capite latiore quam longiore, angulis posticis prominulis, rotundatis, subauriculatis, supra sulcato et punctato; rostro basi brevi, trisulcato, parte antica longiore, cylindrica; antennarum articulis 4°—8° transversis, rectangularibus, 9° et 10° majoribus, apicali elongato-conico; prothorace oblongo-ovato, tertio apicali constricto, supra sulcato, rugoso-punctato, punctis squamosis; elytris prope suturam et lateribus foveolato-sulcatis, in disco subclathratis.

Long. 11 mill.

Hab. Sumatra occid. (Solok). — A single specimen captured by Mr. Vorstman at an elevation of 5000 feet, and presented to the collections of the Leyden Museum by Mr. W. Albarda.

Head broader than long, with the posterior angles prominent, rounded, the base is notched in the middle and at the sides; convex, furrowed and punctured above. Basal portion of the rostrum as long as the head, scaled, with three furrows, the median furrow is prolonged up to the base of the apical portion but it is narrower between the antennae; the apical portion is longer, subcylindrical, hardly broader at the apex. Antennae club-shaped, perfoliate, the median joints are transverse, the 9th as long as broad with the sides hardly curved; the 10th joint is of the same shape as the preceding one but slightly shorter; the apical one is elongato-conical, a third longer than the preceding one.

Prothorax oblongo-ovate, a little constricted at the apical

third, enlarged and regularly rounded towards the middle, furrowed above, rugoso-punctate (except in the apical third), the punctures are scaled at the sides.

Elytra emarginate at the base, with the exterior angles rounded, almost parallel at the sides, narrower at the apical declivity, rounded at the apex; above along the suture and at the sides they are foveolato-sulcate, in the middle almost clathrate; the colour is shining black, except the apical declivity and the apex, a rounded spot behind the middle, a median line at the base, and the shoulders, which are rusty red.

Legs brown-red, the tibio-femoral articulation and the median portion of the femora darker. Body beneath black, shining; the rostrum, coxae, metasternum and the 3rd and 4th abdominal segments red-brown; head notched at the base, prosternum convex, the intercoxal process margined at the sides; metasternum punctured at the sides; slightly depressed in the middle, abdomen at the base almost convex, with some punctures at the sides; the apical segment is punctured.

This new species is remarkable by the posterior angles of the head being shaped as in some oriental species of *Trachelizus*, notwithstanding this abnormal character, the head is longer, the basal portion of the rostrum is parallel at the sides, the prothorax and the elytra are broader and shorter than in the species of *Trachelizus* (f. i. *T. insularis* Senna, *T. rufovittatus* Perr.). The male is unknown, but probably it has the head as long as broad and the rostrum shorter than in *Trachelizus*. *M. elegans* Senna and the following species, *M. trachelizoides* m., may be considered as transitional forms between the two genera.

Miolispa trachelizoides, n. sp.

♂. Elongata, robusta, nigra vel nigro-brunnea, singulo elytro vitta mediana plus minusve lata a basi usque ad medium vel ultra, fascia vel plaga ante declivitatem apicalem et apice rufo-ferrugineis, interdum apice rufo-brunneo; ca-

pite latiore quam longiore, angulis posticis rotundatis et prominulis, supra canaliculato, punctato; rostro basi brevi, trisulcato, sulcis interdum squamosis, parte antica conspicue longiore, lateribus profunde sulcata, supra punctulata, apicem versus modice ampliata; antennis brevibus, breviter clavatis; prothorace oblongo-ovato, supra sat crebre punctato, in medio sulcato; elytris usque ad declivitatem apicalem lateribus parallelis, deinde attenuatis, apice breviter marginatis, angulo externo rotundato, interno levissime prominulo; supra in disco subclathratis, lateribus foveato-sulcatis, sulco 1° indistincte punctato, vel impunctato, interstitiis irregulariter sparsimque punctulatis.

Long. 10—12 mill.

Hab. Sumatra. — Two males (cotypi), Leyden Museum and my own collection. — The specimen of the Leyden Museum has been captured by Mr. J. A. N. Schagen van Leeuwen in Deli.

This species is remarkable by the head of the male being broader than long, shaped almost as in some oriental species of *Trachelizus*, and by the apical portion of the rostrum which is distinctly longer than the basal one. In *M. elegans* Senna the hind angles of the head are prominent and rounded, this character is well visible in the new species, but it is combined with the shortness of the head, nevertheless I have no objection in describing it as a *Miolispa* with which genus it corresponds in general structure.

Head short, broader than long, enlarged at the base, the hind angles rounded and prominent, the base is emarginate in the middle, notched at the sides, sometimes scaled; above it is furrowed, almost bilobed, punctured. Basal portion of the rostrum nearly as long as the head, parallel at the sides, trisulcate, scaled or not, the median furrow is narrower between the antennae; apical portion longer than the head and basal portion together, almost cylindrical, moderately enlarged towards the apex, finely punctured above, deeply furrowed at the sides. Antennae short, hardly as long as the rostrum, club-shaped, with

the median joint broader than long, slightly obconical, the 9th and 10th larger, almost rounded, the apical joint shorter than the two preceding ones taken together, ovato-conical.

Prothorax ovate-oblong, nearly as long as the rostrum, rounded at the sides posteriorly, the base has a raised margin; furrowed above, irregularly punctured, the punctures and the furrow slightly scaled.

Elytra nearly as long as twice the prothorax and of the same width as that, slightly emarginate at the base with the external angles moderately callous, parallel at the sides, narrower at the apical declivity, the external angles of the apex rounded, the sutural angle very slightly prominent; subclathrate above, foveato-sulcate towards the lateral margin, the 1st furrow along the suture impunctate, the interstices finely punctured.

Legs moderately short, regular; body beneath chestnut or black, shining; rostrum keeled in the middle, furrowed and scaled at the sides of the keel; metasternum and abdomen very finely punctured, the punctures sometimes scaled, the metasternum is slightly impressed, the abdomen convex, the suture between the two basal segments is invisible in the middle.

Amorphocephalus sumatranus, n. sp.

♂. Sat elongatus et robustus, brunneo-fuscus, nitidus; capite brevi, transverso, valde excavato, oculis flavis; rostro basi itidem excavato, ad latera appendicibus semiglobosis, supra deplanatis leviterque impressis munito, postea erecto, rotundato, medio elevato, antice et postice impresso; parte apicali sublonga, primum angustata, deinde subrotundato-ampliata, in medio sulcata, marginibus sulci carinatis; antennis robustis, articulis perfoliatis, 4°—8° rectangularibus, latioribus quam longioribus, 9° et 10° majoribus, haud quadratis, apicali elongato, subcylindrico apiceque acuminato; prothorace medium versus modice ampliato, supra fere laevi, nitido; elytris sat elongatis, a medio

angustatis, apice singulatim rotundatis, in dorso sulcatis, impunctatis; sulco 2° pone medium haud tuberculatum, interstitiis modice elevatis; metasterno abdomineque basi impressis.

Long. 12 mill.

Hab. Sumatra. — A male collected by Dr. J. F. van Bemmelen.

Allied to *A. laevis* Power but easily distinguishable by the following characters: body more robust and deeper coloured; basal apophyses at the sides of the rostrum hemispherical, slightly oblique, with the flat surface subovate, hardly impressed; the median portion of the rostrum is regularly rounded but shorter, the apical part is longer, narrower at the base, less enlarged and less rounded anteriorly than in *A. laevis* Pow. The antennae are shorter but more robust, perfoliate, with the 3rd joint obconical, the 4th—8th rectangular, broader than long, the 9th and 10th a little longer than the preceding ones but not square, the apical joint is slightly shorter than the two preceding ones together; the median portion of the prothorax is more rapidly enlarged, thence the sides are less regularly curved; the apex of each elytron is rounded; the 2nd furrow is smooth.

Florence, December 1894.